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# The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST

(ESTABLISHED 1861)

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November 12, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 58 2 p.m. 66  
Humidity 32 27

November 12, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 61 2 p.m. 73  
Humidity 56 38

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## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### THE NEW ATTACK IN FLANDERS.

Germans Offering Considerable Resistance. London, November 11. Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters writing on Saturday, states:—The enemy has been offering considerable resistance. Fighting has been of the closest character. We reached our objectives on nearly the whole front and exceeded them in some places. The exceptions were a few strong points on the left flank, where violent counter-attacks caused us to fall back. Troops have been sent to clear up the positions there. Enemy aircraft is very active in reconnoitring. The Germans are obviously apprehensive of our intentions in the neighbourhood of Gheluvelt.

### Heavy Rain Falling.

London, November 11. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states:—Heavy rain is falling. There is hostile artillery fire again on our positions at Poelcapelle and the ground captured north of the village. There is no infantry action.

### German Attack Completely Falls.

London, November 11. A French communiqué states:—There is incessant reciprocal artillery firing at Chame Wood. After a lively artillery preparation, the Germans attacked Hartmannswiller in the Vosges. After a violent hand-to-hand engagement we completely repulsed the enemy, who momentarily gained a footing in our look-out line. Another enemy attempt at Reichshäcker was foiled.

### THE ITALIAN FRONT.

#### Feverish Work Reported.

London, November 11. Reuter's correspondent at the Italian Headquarters states:—Feverish work is going on everywhere. Venice is giving an admirable example of fortitude. The Foreign Consuls have decided to remain at their posts. The work of strengthening St. Marks is continuing as usual.

#### The Defence Line.

London, November 11. According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, a semi-official message says:—As we have been surrounded from the north, it does not seem possible that the Italian defence line can be established thereon. Nevertheless there is every reason to hope that the enemy's plan to separate the Italian forces on the Upper Piave from the main body retreating along the coast by the sea, will fail.

#### The King's Inspiring Message.

London, November 11. Reuter's correspondent at Rome says that the King has issued a Proclamation to the nation, in which he says:—“We have never had to face a more difficult trial, but we shall confront this adversity with virile and intrepid souls. The soldiers will once more carry forward their tested standards by the side of our Allies. All cowardice, discord and recrimination is treason. The enemy reckons on breaking up our spirit and solidarity, even more than on military victory. Let the unanimous reply be, that we are all ready to give everything for victory and the honour of Italy.”

#### Indomitable Resistance by Covering Troops.

London, November 11. Reuter's correspondent at the Italian Headquarters states:—Daily the enemy strength is declining and the Italian resistance increasing. The enemy's plan to envelop the centre of the Italian rearguards, and eventually cut off the Italian right wing, has up to the present been frustrated by the tenacious resistance of the Italian covering troops, whose artillery and machine guns heavily punished the numerically superior enemy. The Italian main body owed its safety principally to the Cavalry, most of which fell splendidly, charging the enemy like an avalanche from the hills, shouting the war cry “Sovia!”

### AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

#### Approval of Socialist's Schemes.

London, November 11. A Petrograd telegram states that a Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates has approved the decree confiscating large estates also the appanages of Monasteries, which will be handed over to agricultural committees until the meeting of the Constituent Assembly. The decree declares that the mineral products belong to the State and that every citizen is entitled to own as much land as he can cultivate himself without hired labour.

### THE ENTENTE'S NEW WAR COUNCIL.

London, November 11. According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, it is officially stated that the superior War Council of the Entente will nominally meet at Versailles, where the inter-Allied General Staff will also be established.

### BRUGES DOCK AGAIN BOMBED.

London, November 11. The Admiralty announces that the Naval Air Service bombed St. Denis Westrem and Bruges Dock on Friday night and dropped large quantities of explosives with good results, causing a fire at Bruges Dock. All our machines returned.

### SEQUEL TO PACIFIST MEETING.

London, November 11. Following the recent pacifist meeting, a mob wrecked the Independent Labour Office near Consett and set fire to them, but the flames were extinguished.

### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

#### THE SOUTH AMERICAN STATES.

Buenos Aires, Nov. 10. The Argentine Minister had a long conference with the Foreign Minister, whom he informed that the largest Argentine cruiser would visit Rio de Janeiro on November 14th, as testimony to the unchangeable friendship between Brazil and Argentina. The conference was most cordial and friendly, and from the view point of

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1917.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### THE SUCCESSES IN EGYPT.

#### A Further Story of Brilliant Work.

Cairo, Nov. 8. The Scottish troops crossed the Wadi Hesi and are advancing on the high ground northwards. The Australians have seized the railway station at Umdschale, taking 300 prisoners and much booty. The enemy is retiring on the whole front and is being vigorously pursued.

London, Nov. 9.

Reuter's correspondent at the Egyptian Headquarters, writing on Nov. 7, says: I have visited Gaza, which is mostly a collection of filthy hovels. The most attractive feature is the gardens and plantations surrounding the town on all sides, which are enclosed by cactus hedges that proved a formidable obstacle last April. They are six to twenty feet thick and are impervious to shrapnel. The Turks cleverly utilised them, digging long lines of very deep trenches inside protected and concealed by wire, the forward lines commanding an open field of fire across the bare sand dunes. The dugouts were most elaborate being 20 feet deep and roofed with tree trunks and sand bags. Equally remarkable with the Turkish defences was the destructive effect of our fire. The ground is pitted with shell holes, littered with shrapnel cases and bullets. For ten days uninterrupted day and night a steady stream of high explosives and shrapnel was poured on the position. The Turks have never experienced such a battering and their morale gave way completely and yesterday night he bolted. Our troops simply walked into the Turkish trenches and on pressing on found that the Ali Muntar system was also evacuated. If the Turks had chosen to fight to the last our assault would have been most costly. For it was a magnificently organised position and was considered impregnable both by the Germans and the Turks. An officer among the prisoners recently taken declared that it was impossible for the British to take Gaza, but thanks to General Allenby's masterly strategy within ten days of the beginning of the bombardment we captured Gaza. Beersheba and demolished the defences representing months of labour directed by German technical skill, and have taken already 4,000 prisoners, 31 guns and huge booty.

London, Nov. 10. An Egypt official message states: Our mounted troops, advancing rapidly, captured another 400 men and ten guns. Our line now runs in a south-easterly direction from two miles northward of Hamamch to two miles northward of Arakelomshire on the central railway, generally ten to six miles northward of Wadi Hesi. We occupied Asfar. Our aeroplanes bombed centres of communication, dropping bombs during the day. We have captured over seventy guns of which several are 5.9s. General Allenby estimates the enemy's casualties at ten thousand, exclusive of prisoners.

Reuter's correspondent at the Egyptian Headquarters, writing on Wednesday evening says: The East Anglian, Home Counties, West Country and Indian, troops pushed through Gaza and occupied the whole of the enemy defences north-west and south-east of Gaza. The Yeomanry and the Indians vigorously pursued the enemy towards Beithanum and Deirsenoid. Our aeroplanes relentlessly harassed the Turks, machine gunning and bombing 2,000 infantry at Beidura and 2,500 at Jubis from a low altitude. The Turks are fleeing in all directions. The Australian mounted troops, the Yeomanry and the Londoners pressed the enemy hard in the neighbourhood of Sheria, driving them north-westwards. Thirty-four guns and howitzers and two million rounds of small arm ammunition have been captured up to the present.

### THE ITALIAN RETREAT.

#### A Change in the Command.

Home, Nov. 10. The War Minister has sent a letter to General Cadorna emphasising the depth to which the army and country will feel the change. The name of Cadorna is a symbol of skill, bravery, firmness and vigour. The King has decreed the sacrifice in order that General Cadorna will make still greater contributions to Italy's and the Allies' task.

General Diaz, who is 56 years of age, is said to combine the brilliant intellect of the south with the solicitude of the north. He was a Colonel in Libya and commanded an Army Corps at Carso. Under General Diaz, General Badoglio and Giardino have been appointed to assist him.

The “Giornale D'Italia” states that the supreme command is no longer confined in one man but is shared by three. General Badoglio, aged 47, participated in the campaigns in Africa and Libya and commanded an Army Corps at Bainsizza. General Giardino, aged 53, was sometime War Minister. He was decorated for valour and served mostly in the Bersaglieri. The War Minister sent a letter to General Diaz mentioning that he always recognised his highest civil and military qualities. His Army Corps was always brilliantly led both in good and in ill fortune. I send greeting in the name of Italy which waits and hopes.

An Italian official message states: We repulsed an attack on our advanced positions in Ledro Valley. Local engagements occurred between Valsugana and Piave Valley. At Lorenzago one of our rearguards, which was surrounded, succeeded in pushing through and occupied the village. From Susegana to the sea, our rearguards are disengaged from the enemy and crossed the river, blowing up the bridges.

Reuter's correspondent at the Italian Headquarters, writing on the evening of Nov. 9, says: The situation continues to improve and the retreat is now being carried out methodically. The divisions are reforming splendidly and the rear-guard is heroically and effectively screening the main body. Stern and relentless measures have been taken to eliminate falterers. Seventeen German officers, speaking excellent Italian, and posing as refugees, were discovered distributing large sums of money among their compatriots and endeavouring to stir up a peace agitation.

The Austro-Hungarians are pressing forward at Valsugana and upper Piave Valley. They captured Asiago after a desperate street fighting. We repulsed the Italian rearguards, who made a stand westward of Livenza and have reached Piave from Susegana as far as the sea.

### THE BOLSOV CASE.

#### Paris, Nov. 10.

As a sequel to the Bolo scandal the Court of Cassation has dismissed M. Monier, First President of the Court of Appeal, which is the maximum court of criminal justice in France. It is a minor criminal court.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### THE WESTERN FRONT.

#### New British Attack Launched.

London, Nov. 10.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: At dawn this morning we attacked positions, north and north-west of Passchendaele, making good progress. The weather was wet and stormy.

A French communiqué states: Enemy aeroplanes bombed Dunkirk, killing 8 and injuring 10 people. They also dropped incendiary bombs on a hospital at Zuydcoote killing 7 and wounding 9 of the hospital staff.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, telegraphing today, says: This morning's attack was carried out in a high wind and pitiless rain. Apparently the object was to lessen the bulge in the salient created by the Canadians' capture of Passchendaele. This result was achieved and we penetrated the enemy positions on a front of nearly three thousand yards to a depth of a mile in places.

A French communiqué states: There is an active artillery duel in the region of the Oise-Aisne canal and lively infantry fighting in the region of Chaume Wood. The French re-established their positions after several counter-attacks.

A wireless German official message states: English attacks north-eastward of Poelcapelle were repulsed after hand to hand fighting. There is most violent reciprocal artillery along the Yser and at Houthulst Wood as far as Zandvoorde. We wrested from the French positions at Chaume Wood, making prisoners of 240.

A wireless German official message states: Strong English attacks between Poelcapelle and Passchendaele broke down sanguinarily in our defensive zone.

London, Nov. 11.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The Canadians and British delivered this morning's attack over a mile front astride the Passchendaele-Wentroobie road. Heavy rain commenced before the attack and continued all day. Despite the weather we made further progress northwards along the main ridge, taking a number of prisoners. On the right of the attack the Canadians continued their advance along the crest of the main ridge north of Passchendaele and gained their objectives in the early morning. The British on the left attacked along the western shoulder of the main ridge, overcoming many obstacles, including the marshy ground in the neighbourhood of Paddebeke stream, and reached their objectives beyond. Counter-attacks developed later in the morning against the ground gained by the British. The enemy regrouped, after fierce and obstinate fighting, some of the more advanced positions. The West Yorkshires advanced northward of Lens. Prisoners were captured after hand to hand fighting in which many casualties were inflicted on the enemy.

Reporting on aviation activities Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states: Low-flying aeroplanes attacked the enemy's infantry and transport. Three tons of bombs were dropped on bullets and aerodromes, with good results. We brought down one machine and drove down five. Two of ours are missing.

### RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

#### Mr. Kerensky Gains Support.

Copenhagen, Nov. 10.

A private wire from Ulcerborg has been received in Stockholm stating that German troops have landed on the Åland Islands, and have occupied most of the islands.

Stockholm, Nov. 10.

A newspaper reports that the Germans have landed at Helsingfors.

Petrograd, Nov. 10.

The entire staffs of the Foreign Office and the Ministries of Finance and Commerce have left work.

Washington, Nov. 11.

The Russian Embassy announces its refusal to recognise the Maximalist Government.

London, Nov. 11.

The “Weekly Despatch” correspondent at Petrograd, telegraphing on Saturday, reported: M. Kerensky arrived on Wednesday at Luga, where the garrison went over to the Provisional Government. He came to Gatchina this morning, where the same thing happened. The troops loyal to the Provisional Government are known to be near Petrograd, and a division of Cossacks is marching from Finland. The garrison at Petrograd is again wobbling and it is rumoured that most of the Moscow garrison have re-transferred their allegiance to the Provisional Government after fighting with the extremists at the Kremlin. M. Skoboleff addressed the Committee of Public Safety in the Town Hall and said that the Railwaymen's Union has refused to obey further orders from Lenin.

### THE UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

Washington, Nov. 10.

The United States Shipping Board is applying more drastic regulations for reducing the visibility of ships. From the remarkable results achieved, especially with smoke bombs, enabling vessels to create an artificial fog extending for a great distance and resembling a natural fog, although the zone of sinking, formerly confined to the British Channel and the immediate vicinity of the British, Irish and French coasts, has now extended to the Azores, the Shipping Board is confident that the losses from submarine will continue to decline.

### THE NEW ALLIED SUPREME COUNCIL.

Paris, Nov. 10.

The “Temps” states that the Allied Supreme Political Council will probably be comprised of the Premier and a member of the War Cabinet of each country, meeting twice monthly. It will examine the plans of the various staffs reporting on the operations carried out. The Commanders-in-Chief will still be responsible to their respective Governments.

London, Nov. 11.

The Sunday newspapers contain enthusiastic articles concerning General Sir Henry Wilson. They declare that his dramatic leap to the front was not unexpected. He has been frequently consulted by the Cabinet on the military position.

Paris, Nov. 11.

M. Painlevé has returned and presided over a Cabinet meeting. It has been decided that an inter-Allied military conference shall meet in Paris.

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## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The “Telegraph.”)

### THE SILVER MARKET.

London, November 11.  
Silver is reported to be better, and the China exchange is steady.

### SOCIALIST TREASON IN ITALY.

Attempt to Take Revolution.

Rome, Sept. 18.—Signor Orlando, today, handed over a treasonable circular of Lazzari, secretary of the Italian Socialists, to the authorities to take action upon it.

The circular, which was of a secret and confidential nature and addressed to Italy's Socialists, was discovered by a local police. It addressed the members of the majority, a general agitation against war taxes, and other political, psychological, etc., through which the Socialists hoped to win the popular moral.

The Press sees in the Socialist circular an “invitation” to the people to begin revolution. A new circular issued by the Florence Socialist Committee boldly signs itself “Revolutionary” and calls for the immediate end of the war and the prosecution to the end of the fight for the expropriation of land.

The party Socialists meet tomorrow in Rome, and the party's Committee of Direction meets on Monday to discuss the situation. It is said that the Socialists are divided amongst themselves, and that the extremists are in a minority. As the Belgian conference seemed to show, the Radical moves to bring about peace through popular revolution are individually rather than generally favoured.

A Milan message says:—Another sensational trial for high treason had begun before a Rome court-martial in connection with the blowing-up of a big dynamite factory at Cengio on February 8, 1918, and a series of vast incendiary outbreaks in the port of Genoa between December 1918 and February of the following year.

Those of the perpetrators of the terrible disaster at Cengio, where so many victims perished, have already met their fate at the Ancona trial in August last year, when a certain Pietro Lanza was sentenced to be shot in the back, and Renato Gallo and Dante Pegazzano were condemned to gaol for life.

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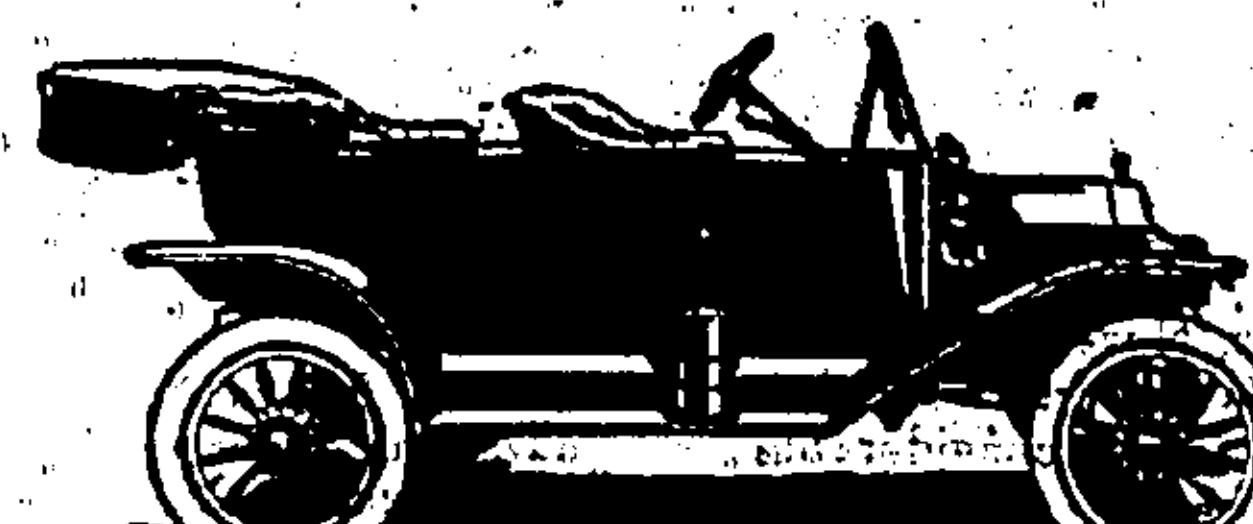
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## GENERAL NEWS

Relics from Burnt Zeppelin.

A sequel to the Zeppelin attack on the East Anglia coast was heard at Swindon, when Harry Whaling, son, Holly Tree Farm, Thetford, was charged with having failed to report to the military or police authority a bag containing various articles dropped from a Zeppelin which was brought down in flames on June 17. The Defendant was fined £2. Police evidence showed that defendant admitted that on August 13 there were found in his father's field a bag containing an electric hand-lamp, a phial of whisky, a cigarette case, a table knife, and some papers. Defendant said he had not known they were German property.

Ex-Khedive to Live in Vienna.

Geneva, Switzerland, September 27. | Abbas Hilmi, the former Khedive of Egypt, who was deposed in 1914, and who has been living in Switzerland for the last nine months, has decided to reside permanently in Vienna, according to an announcement in "Austrian" newspaper. A report has also reached him from Berlin of an announcement by Count von Breyton that Germany has secured valuable allies in the Egyptian Nationalists, who recently moved their headquarters from Geneva to Berlin. They have founded a newspaper with German capital under the name of "Neue Orient." It is said here that the so-called Egyptian Nationalist party numbers not more than a score of persons.

Alleged Bogus Doctor.

Some sensational evidence was given at the resumed hearing at Liverpool of the charges against Henry Vito Siddons, who is alleged to have sat on the Birkenhead Medical Board without being qualified. A tailor said when he attended the medical board the defendant took him into a small room and said: "That's a nice suit you are wearing." Will you make me one like it?" Two days later defendant called and was measured for a suit. Defendant said he was half up, and witness gave him a £5 note. A witness connected with a firm of wine merchants, who had been examined by the defendant, said Siddons made a remark about a big cellar at his house, and witness sent a case of Scotch whisky. The manager of a firm of wine merchants said while he was being examined defendant said: "Whisky is very scarce." Witness was called at his business place, and witness asked if a couple of drams of whisky would do. Siddons said he would be pleased to receive them and said that three bottles of port he had had. Neither the whisky nor the wine was sent. The case was again adjourned.

German Newspaper Raided.  
Cincinnati, October 6.—The Cincinnati "Volksblatt," a German daily newspaper, was raided late today by United States Secret Service officers and letters, ledgers and other account books were seized and taken to the United States District Attorney's office. Eight other places in Cincinnati were raided yesterday by United States Secret Service men last night and a large amount of documents and papers alleged to be pro-German propaganda was seized for inspection. Only one arrest was made, that of a young man named Joseph Pamorli, said to be an agent for several editions of papers which have been barred from the United States mails. Pamorli, it is said, was a Rumanian and that he lived in New York city. The most sensational raid was on a meeting of the People's Council in Old Fellow's Temple, which was attended by fifty-five persons, including Colon. Schott, an attorney, the former and Editha of the present were taken. After they had departed, papers said to belong to the Rev. Herbert Wigelow, a member of the People's Council, and other documents were carried to the United States District Attorney's office and seized.

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## BIRTH.

PLATT.—At Government Civil Hospital, on 10th November, to Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Platt, a son.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1917.

## A TIME FOR STEADFASTNESS.

It is now generally conceded that we have reached the vital and most difficult phase of the war—a time when the Allies are called upon to exercise all the patience of which they are possessed and when they must steel their nerves for a final and possibly protracted trial of strength. The unfortunate events in both Russia and Italy call for a greater determination on the part of the other Entente nations and for closer and more effective measures of co-operation and cohesion. These points are fully realized among the peoples of the nations at war with the Central Powers, and it was only natural that they should have been emphasized in the speeches at the Guildhall banquet just held in London. That occasion is usually marked by a noteworthy oration by the Prime Minister, but on this occasion Mr. Lloyd George was absent in Italy deliberating with other Allied leaders on matters of the utmost moment. Despite his absence, however, utterances of high importance were made by other Ministers, and through them there ran an essentially British note of courageous confidence in the face of somewhat depressing developments.

As was to be expected, all the speakers at the banquet referred to, dwelt upon the crises in Russia and Italy, and while there was no attempt made to minimize the seriousness of the occurrences in these countries, there was general agreement that out of all this seeming evil good is likely to come for the Allies as a whole. Concerning Italy, it is not without its significance that our statesmen were as one in the belief that she would stay the outbreak of the enemy and yet justify the Allied confidence in her military strength. Indeed, stress was laid on the point that the Austro-German thrust was likely to prove a blessing in disguise, since it had already led to the creation of a joint British, French and Italian Military Staff, which will control all military affairs from the Channel to the Adriatic, this line to be treated as one huge front. This in itself is a development of prime importance, and it is bound to lead to much closer co-operation than has hitherto existed between the three nations most directly concerned. Already in the manner in which the Italians are stiffening their resistance, we can see that the centralization of power in having beneficial results, while the prompt assurance of Anglo-French assistance is putting fresh heart into those who are called upon to repel the invader. So far as Russia is concerned, it would seem from the Guildhall speeches that there are those in high position in England who yet have faith that she will pull through and succeed in surmounting the internal troubles which are convulsing her, though that, of course, can only be so if she is earnest about her own future well-being. As Mr. Bonar Law so strikingly observed, no nation ever won deserved freedom which was not prepared to fight for it and which was not ready to strain every nerve to drive out the invader. And that is a point which the ultra-Socialists of Ku-sin would do well to keep in mind. But if these pacifists continue to wield power, then there will be a bitter harvest for the country to reap.

The enemy may be—he no doubt it—greatly obscured by the manner in which he has invaded Italy and by the turn of events in Petrograd. But he is making a sad mistake if he thinks that these happenings are going to decide the war. As Mr. Bonar Law says, he will never win until he has defeated the Anglo-French armies in the West—and that he will never succeed in accomplishing. Disappointed we may certainly be at the untoward happenings in Italy and Russia, disengaged or faint-hearted, never. As individuals, we all feel that set-backs of this order only serve to increase our determination to see the thing through to the end, and that same feeling runs through the peoples of the Allied nations collectively. There are bright and dark days in every war, but, whatever the outlook, the spirit which has animated Britain in the past can never be quenched. We shall plod on to the end, knowing our cause to be based on righteousness, until that day comes when we can honourably lay aside our arms, having secured to generations yet to come a heritage of peace and complete freedom from militaristic heresies.

## America and Japan.

In the announcement which was circulated by the American Council on Saturday, concerning the Agreement which has been reached between the United States and Japan regarding China, additional light is thrown on the outcome of the negotiations between these two countries. At first it appeared rather contradictory that while America recognized Japan's "special interests" in China, both countries had pledged themselves to the policy of the "open door." The official Note, however, goes far towards explaining this seeming paradox. The two Governments have set out with a mutual recognition of the contention that territorial propriety creates special relations between countries, and it is from that standpoint—which will be generally regarded as sound—that the United States admits that Japan has special interests in China. While conceding so much, however, America does not depart from the policy of the open door, and we have it expressly stated in the Notes between the contracting parties that both Governments are opposed to the acquisition of any special privileges which shall endanger the independence or integrity of China or deny to the subjects of any country equal opportunities in the commerce and industry of the country. It is not without its significance, either, that the American Government declares its confidence in Japan's good faith in the matter.

## Good for All.

On the face of it, the Agreement is of great importance and value, for it makes transparently clear the broad policies of two nations vitally concerned in China's future. More than that, it should serve the purpose of absolutely dispelling all cause for friction or suspicion between the two countries who were, at one time, rather inclined to regard each other as enemies than friends. To China, the assurance contained in the Agreement will be eminently satisfactory, since the show Japan in the light which she has always asked herself to be, but has seldom been, viewed. By the new Agreement, China has nothing to fear from any foreign nation, and it is something gained that Japan has frankly admitted the right of everyone to participate to the full, on an equal footing, in the commercial and industrial opportunities which lie ahead in this great and undeveloped country.

## Russia and Italy.

The position in Russia still continues to be profoundly interesting and full of anxiety for those who wish to see the country in such a condition as will justify the hopes held out by the success of the Revolution and by the obligations that Russia entered into along with the Allies at the outset of the war. These hopes, meantime, seem far from being realized, as the forces of disorder appear to have firmly established themselves. Occurring at present, the chaos in Russia is all the more to be deplored because of the storm that is passing over Italy. Nevertheless, there is no need for pessimistic thoughts regarding the situation as a whole. Both Russia and Italy will right themselves—the former, because the Russians will not for long submit to the stigma of treachery that must attach to them if they withdraw from the war indefinitely, and the latter, because her Allies will rescue her from her present difficulties. Despite the Russian's fervent desire for peace, so that they may realize the full fruits of their victory over the Romanoff, they know as well as any of the other Allied peoples that they must assist in the death blow that is being given in Europe to Autocracy. Any agreement, therefore, into which they may enter with Germany can of necessity be of long duration. It is regrettable, indeed, that what has happened did not occur at the time when Russia overthrew the dynasty, for by now the Russians would probably have been in a position to assume their part in the greatest struggle of all time—the struggle against the pretensions of Germany and Russia, disengaged or faint-hearted, never. As individuals, we all feel that set-backs of this order only serve to increase our determination to see the thing through to the end, and that same feeling runs through the peoples of the Allied nations collectively. There are bright and dark days in every war, but, whatever the outlook, the spirit which has animated Britain in the past can never be quenched. We shall plod on to the end, knowing our cause to be based on righteousness, until that day comes when we can honourably lay aside our arms, having secured to generations yet to come a heritage of peace and complete freedom from militaristic heresies.

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## DAY BY DAY.

NO MAN CAN BE HAPPY UNLESS HE WORKS FOR THAT WHICH HE HAS."

To-morrow's Anniversary.—To-morrow is the anniversary of the death of Rwanzi (1888).

The Dollar.—The opening rate of the dollar demand to-day was 2s. 11.18d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

H. E. the Governor.—His Excellency the Governor has left by the Nippon Maru for holiday in the North.

Holiday in the Courts.—To-day being a general holiday there was only one Court sitting at the Magistracy this morning, Mr. Dyer Bill presiding.

Defence Corps Meeting.—A meeting of members of "B" Co., H.K.D.C., will be held at Headquarters at 6 p.m. sharp on Tuesday, 13th instant, instead of at 6.30 p.m. as previously notified.

United Prayer.—The first of a series of fortnightly meetings for united prayer, organised by the Hongkong Christian Union, will be held in the Helen May Institute on Tuesday, November 13, at 5.30 p.m. and will be conducted by Rev. A. D. Stewart.

## A Drunken Japanese.

A Japanese failed to appear at the Police Court this morning on a charge of being drunk and disorderly. It was stated that the man had partially smashed up a public chair. His Worship ordered the bail of \$20 to be estrated and awarded \$3 of the money to the chairman of the committee.

The Begging Nuisance.—An elderly Chinese who gallantly protested his innocence was charged before Mr. Dyer Bill, at the Magistracy this morning, with beggary in D'Aguilar Street yesterday. It was stated that the man had been sent away before for begging. A fine of \$5, or 14 days, was imposed.

## A Charge of Murder.

A charge of murder was preferred against a Chinese at the Police Court this morning, in connection with the case reported some time ago wherein a shop keeper of Wing Lok Street was found strangled in his shop, the death being ruled Chief Detective Inspector Morison asked for a remand and his Worship (Mr. Dyer Bill) remanded accused for a week.

## H. S. Twelfth Appearance.

When a Chinese was charged before Mr. Dyer Bill, at the Police Court this morning, with breaking open a showcase in Wing Lok Street, and stealing two sets of Ma-Chuk, which he pleaded guilty, it was stated by Sergeant Blackman that the man had no less than eleven previous convictions and had been before the Criminal Sessions. The case was adjourned with a view to the man being committed to take his trial.

## Loss of Memory of No. Avail.

The case in which a Chinese who was en route to pay some bills and failed to account for over \$1,000 of the money, and whose story of loss of memory was re-named before Mr. Dyer Bill, at the Police Court, to-day. It was stated that the man could not remember what had happened to him. His Worship decided to copy the man of larceny whilst a servant, and sent him to prison for three months with hard labour.

## On Cafe Premises.

Five men were arrested before Mr. Dyer Bill, at the Police Court, this morning, with sleeping in the servants' quarters at the Cafe Wiseman with out permission. Four of the men admitted the offence, saying they had been discharged from their employment and had nowhere to go. The other man said he was employed by the servants to cook commission in large measure to the suggestion of manufacturers that they could not keep up with the rate of consumption. The commission's investigation showed that there was no actual shortage. Mr. Goodall stated that there was a great deal of trouble with such people. The four men were each fined \$5, or 14 days' hard labour again.

## THE "COURT CARDS."

Happy Opening at the Theatre Royal.

Music, jollity, sparkling wit and the many other essentials which are necessary if the playgoer's palate is to be successfully tickled, characterized the "Court Cards"—and their Joker. Consequently, when the Company opened their short season, which is unfortunately all too brief, at the Theatre Royal on Saturday night, the very large audience which was present was captivated. When the Company visited Hongkong some years ago, they paved a way for themselves with the result that they came again this time with an already big reputation as entertainers of the first order, and though there were a few brilliant efforts characterizing the match, while Syme Thomson was rather unsteady and often found himself in difficulties, failing to hold out on several occasions. In the morning the Hon. Mr. Dodwell referred, while for the afternoon play Mr. K. M. Cumming acted in this capacity.

On the morning play, Ritchie

played quite a steady game,

though there were a few brilliant efforts characterizing the match,

while Syme Thomson was rather unsteady and often found himself in difficulties, failing to hold out on several occasions.

In the morning play, Ritchie

had a huge task in front of him to win, and although his own clubs were now

available he could little against his more steady and painstaking opponent, who gradually increased his lead and at the 27th hole was 10 up, and 9 to play.

It was a comfortable victory and was won on better all-round play, a feature of the winner's efforts being his splendid approach shots and general consistency. The details of the morning play are:

OUT.

Ritchie.—

5. 4. 4. 5. 4. 6. 4. 8 ... 44

Syme Thomson.—

6. 5. 5. 4. 4. 5. 4. 6. ... 45

IN.

Ritchie.—

3. 4. 4. 6. 4. 5. 4. 6. ... 45

Syme Thomson.—

6. 6. 4. 5. 4. 6. 4. 7. ...

The afternoon round resulted as follows:

OUT.

Ritchie.—

5. 4. 4. 4. 5. 4. 6. ... 41

Syme Thomson.—

5. 4. 4. 5. 5. 4. 5. 6. ...

At the close, the Hon. Mr. Dodwell presented the cup to the winner and runner-up.

## GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

An Easy Win for Mr. Ritchie.

The final in the Royal Hongkong Golf Club's Championship was played at Farning yesterday between Mr. A. Ritchie and Mr. Syme Thomson, the former winning with ease at the 27th hole in a 36-hole match.

Neither player had won, through to the final round before, and though there was some speculation as to how

they would respectively fare,

Ritchie was the general favourite,

his chance being considered all

the greater when it became known

that his opponent had to begin

play with strange cuts, his own

not having turned up from Happy

Valley. The weather was perfect,

though strong head wind gave

some trouble.

Hard ground favoured driving.

The winner played quite a steady game,

though there were a few brilliant

efforts characterizing the match,

while Syme Thomson was rather

unsteady and often found himself

in difficulties, failing to hold

out on several occasions.

In the morning the Hon. Mr.

Dodwell referred, while for the

afternoon play Mr. K. M.

Cumming acted in this capacity.

On the morning play, Ritchie

was six holes to the good, and his

total of 80 (or seven more than

Bogey) was quite good considering

the wind difficulties and the fast

greens. It was now realized that

Syme Thomson had a huge task

in front of him to win, and

although his own clubs were now

available he could little against

his more steady and painstaking

opponent, who gradually increased

his lead and at the 27th hole

was 10 up, and 9 to play.

It was a comfortable victory and was won on better all-round play, a feature of the winner's efforts being his splendid approach shots and general consistency. The details



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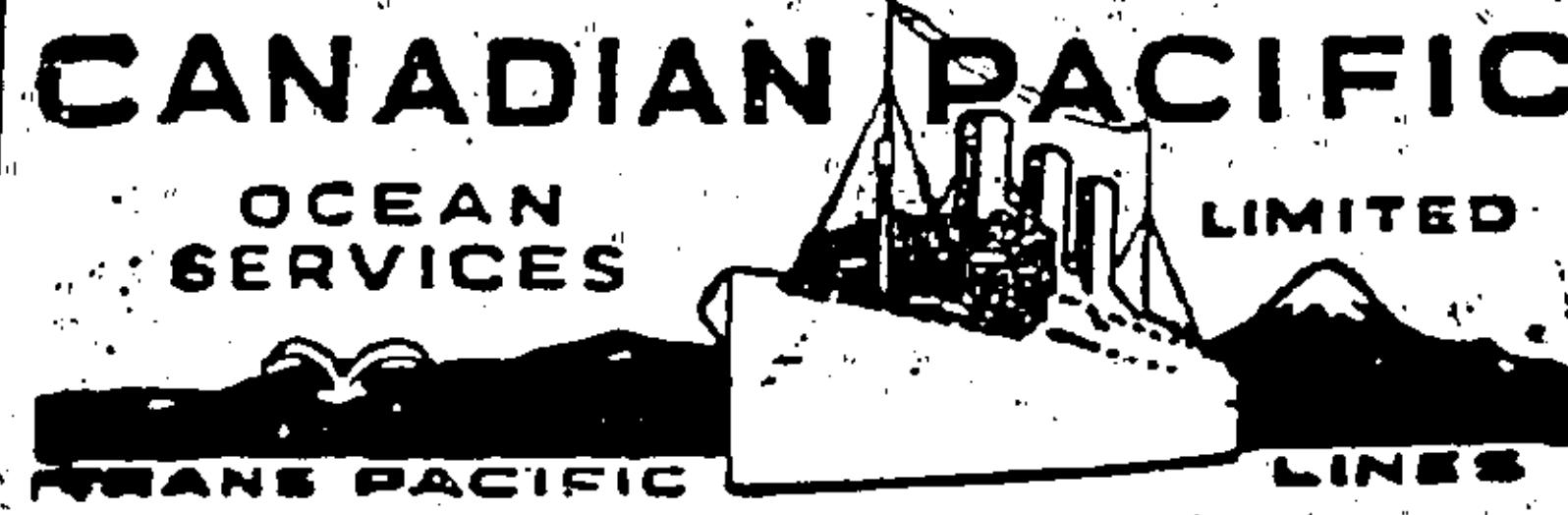
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Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,  
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SHANGHAI, Nagasaki and Kobe...	Kashima Maru	THURS., 22nd Capt. Tazawa T. 21,000
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Kashima Maru	MON. 3rd Capt. Tazawa T. 21,000
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Tango Maru	SATUR., 17th Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500
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SIBERIA MARU	13,000	21st Dec.
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Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
ANYO MARU	15,000	15th Dec.
KIYO MARU	17,000	17th Dec.
SEIYO MARU	14,000	19th Dec.

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Jitarow...		20th Nov.	25th Nov.	Shanghai
Ipanas...	Amoy	24th Nov.	25th Nov.	—
Ili				



## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1)

## AMERICA AND JAPAN.

Washington, Nov. 10.  
A further agreement has been arrived at between the United States and Japan whereby the latter receives sufficient steel plates to carry out her shipbuilding programme and undertakes to furnish large tonnage and to extend her co-operation in the warfare on submarines.

## NATIONAL CINEMA FILMS.

London, Nov. 10.  
Mr. Hall Caine is undertaking the direction of cinema films for the National War Aims Committee for the purpose of acquainting the public with the issues at stake.

## LIMITING RACING.

London, Nov. 10.  
The Railways Executive is favourably considering a scheme to permit a limited number of race meetings.

## FLOODS AT BANGKOK.

Bangkok, Nov. 9.  
There are unusually great floods, which are seriously damaging the rice crop. The railways have also suffered.

## THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Nov. 9.  
Silver is quiet with a steady market.

London, Nov. 9.  
Cotton is quoted at 1,0, silver at 80, and rubbers at 62½ and 61½.

London, Nov. 8.  
Messrs. Montagu and Co. report that a certain amount of silver has been offered. The daily tone of the market is heavy so buyers are shy. The China exchange also has a weak tendency. The net imports of silver into India during July were 6,406,825 ounces and from April to July inclusive 33,702,029, of which the Raj was responsible for 30,882,857, which can be monted into 500 lakhs.

## DEFENCE OF A HUSBAND'S HONOUR.

## A Hint in the Law.

Mr. Alfred Fellowes, writing in the *Observer*, says:—

On the facts of a case which caused both judge and jury great anxiety no comment may be made here, save that the story told is a deplorable one, whichever way it is viewed. But our law redresses a husband, or, for the matter of that, to a father whose honour is injured, may be considered, for the question whether it is reasonable continually arises. In dealing with primal passions the modern legislator has a hard and very delicate task before him; he must sternly suppress the vendetta and yet give reasonable satisfaction to a man smirking under so deep a sense of injury that he is ready to jeopardise his own life to ait it. Some ancient laws prescribed death for an unfaithful wife and death for her lover or mutilation so savage that even the husband could be appeased; and by other laws the duel with lethal weapons has been and still is permitted among gentlemen, and especially between officers. It will be assumed here that licensed duels with such weapons between husband and lover are out of the question, the death penalty still more so, and punishment, if any and expedient, must be on civilised lines.

But by the law as it stands neither an unfaithful wife nor her lover receive any direct punishment, and if the latter is too great or too small to trouble about pecuniary damages or Divorce Court publicity, the pair can do as they please with impunity. Worse still, a husband has no means whatever of protecting his honour either to prevent an intrigue or to cut short one already begun save indirectly by threatening his wife with divorce—plainly no remedy at all in a large number of cases. He must not, of course, interfere with her liberty; the "Oliveriose case" is clear on that point, though one judge made a half-hearted suggestion that the act of elopement might be prevented. A wife can treat a "restitution order" with contempt. Against the lover the husband has only the farcical remedy of " forbidding him the house"—the house which the wife can leave at any moment, unless she prefers to let the lover in directly her husband's back is turned. The latter is not allowed to assault the man who seeks another woman will at once find another.

To be fair on the face of it the law should also give this remedy to a wife whose husband consorted with another woman. But it must be said plainly that it would be of little use to wives. In the normal case a wife effectively forbids access to a particular lover may be saved from her folly, but an unfaithful husband for bidden the company of a particular woman will at once find another. With the law altered as above, and the Divorce Court allowed to do its duty to prevent immediate threatened outrage, no doubt if he is physically able to respond to imprisonment in absentia from their wives.

## WAR COMFORTS.

## City Hall Work Party's Efforts.

During the past two weeks the City Hall Work Party packed the following:—165 pr. pyjamas, 35 dressing gowns, 118 bed jackets, 61 vests, 17 reversible bed-jackets, 6 surgeon's coats, 7 shirts, 34 prs. slippers, 46 shrouds, 53 thermos flasks, 18 night shirts, 37 small pillows, 5 extra pillow covers, 4 mops, 1 beg, 168 milk covers, 17 tray cloths, 4 many-tailed bandages, 33 prs. operation stockings, 7 caps, 2 knitted waistcoats, 5 prs. gloves, 1 pr. knee-caps, 11 Syl-bandages, 17 scrubbings, 1 cribbage-board and 2 packs of cards. These were packed in three cases and sent to the Red Cross Depot, Bombay.

Besides the above, there were given locally:—116 mufflers, 373 prs. socks, 133 helmets, 1 pr. gloves.

The fund for buying mosquito netting has now reached over \$200. A quantity of netting has been purchased and is being cut up and given out as quickly as possible. Further donations will be gratefully received and acknowledged by Mr. W. Harris Gill, 10, Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon; or at the City Hall.

A kind friend has sent a gift of a second bolt of netting. We are extremely grateful and wish to express our warmest thanks.

The Quarry Bay ladies have collected a further sum of \$30 towards buying wool for making the excellent knitted slippers of which we are able to send about a dozen in each box.

The weather is cold now in most parts of the world, and many a wounded Tommy will be grateful for a warm pair of slippers.

ETHEL M. STABB.

## GERMAN LOOTING.

## Machinery in Northern France and Flanders Carried Away.

Telegrams have reached the U.S. State Department from a source considered reliable that the Germans are stripping the textile mills in Northern France and Flanders of mechanical equipment or rendering it unfit for further use.

It is reported that in Ronbais and Turcoigne, near Lille, loco-motives are being removed from the mills and sent to Germany. Machines which cannot be removed are smashed and, in some instances, dynamited to be used in the work of industrial destruction. There have been similar occurrences at Courtrai.

Evidently the Germans mean to strip the industries of the country. All mills in Flanders, it is stated, have been ordered to furnish lists of the machinery, which indicates that the work of destruction now going on in Northern France will be carried on throughout Flanders.

The military authorities also have requisitioned the textile fabric, even in small retail shop, and the woollen blankets have been taken from private houses.

Wire also has been requisitioned.

In the larger cities children from ten to fifteen years of age have arrived from Germany and have been put to work in offices. The number of women used for this purpose is increasing rapidly.

## Forged Chop.

An attempt to obtain eight chests of tea, valued at \$110, was made by a Chinese on Saturday. Before Mr. Dyer Ball, the Magistrate this morning, it was proved that the man forged a chop and an order, purporting to come from a well-known tea shop. He was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

In bad cases, the reasons which now exist for private vengeance would disappear. A husband who can stay at home and thrash his wife's lover need not fear the law, if it is urgent to require strength to protect the unrepresented. The number of husbands among the B. E. Reserves is great, lack of understanding among the B. E. Reserves.

## LOCAL SPORT.

## FOOTBALL.

## R. C. A. v. Club.

good game should be witnessed when the College meet the South China Athletic, as these teams appear to be the best of the civilian element.

## CRICKET.

University v. Navy. This League match, played on Saturday, ended in a win for the University. Scores:—

R. A. Ponsonby Fane, b Gibson 0  
F. A. Redmond, c Pile, b Gibson 1  
J. D. Wright, b Gibson 20  
A. H. Rumjahn, b Henley 23  
G. E. Marley, c Gibson, b Black 43  
D. K. Samy, b Hack 8  
W. Gittins, not out 18  
J. M. Jack, b Hack 1  
J. O. Thiv, l.b.w., b Hack 0  
Cheah Toon Lok, b Hack 16  
Extras 137

Bowling. O. M. R. W.  
Comdr. Gibson, b Hall 8  
Pile 7 3 23 1  
Black 6 0 31 1  
Henley 3 0 11 1  
Hack 3 3 1 4 4

The Navy. O. M. R. W.  
Comdr. Gibson, b Hall 8  
Hack, b Marley 28  
F. W. Cary, l.b.w., b Marley 18  
Robinson, b Samy 12  
Wild, run out 5  
Black, b Marley 18  
Staley, b Rumjahn 2  
Pile, c Wright, b Rumjahn 0  
Moriarty, l.b.w., b Marley 4  
Henley not out 8  
Cocks, b Marley 6  
Extras 8

Total 111

Bowling. O. M. R. W.  
S. S. White 6 1 32 2  
Cripwell 8 0 35 4  
Reakes 6 1 22 3  
Townsend 7 1 21 3  
Pascall 4 0 9 1

Craigengower v. Civil Service. Playing on the Craigengower ground on Saturday, the Civil Service secured a comfortable victory, winning by eight runs with six wickets in hand. Scores:—

Craigengower. J. D. Noris, c McCormick, b Dixon 0  
W. Pitt, b Hamilton 0  
W. Graham, c Bradbury, b Dixon 0  
L. A. Ross, b Hamilton 2  
A. W. Grimmett, c Lambie, b Witchell 16  
R. Bass, b Dixon 1  
F. Thomson, b Bird 1  
D. K. Kharas, b Witchell 0  
W. W. Edwards, c McCormick 1  
D. Rumjahn, not out 1  
Extras 16

Total 115

Bowling. O. M. R. W.  
Hall 6 1 25 1  
Marley 10 5 49 5  
Smy 3 0 27 1  
Rumjahn 2 0 11 2  
Kowloon C.C. v. Hongkong C.C.

These teams met at Kowloon on Saturday, a most enjoyable game ending in a draw in favour of the home side. Kowloon batted first and declared for the loss of seven wickets when the score stood at 202. Fine batting displays were given by Stalker (72) and Macaskill (45). The visitors had difficulty in making headway, Capt. Gray (36) alone mastering the bowling, and when stumps were drawn they had only put together 91 for the loss of eight wickets. Cobb bowled extremely well, taking six wickets for just over an average of five runs apiece. Scores:—

K. C. C. J. Sulker, l.b.w., b Donnelly 72  
F. Wheeler, c and b Donnelly 23  
A. A. Olaxton, l.b.w., b Morgan 10  
Major Robertson, b Morgan 10  
E. E. Lindell, b Donnelly 15  
K. R. Macaskill, c Pearce, b Gray 45  
L. E. S. Hodge, b Taylor 18  
J. P. Robins, not out 1  
P. H. Cobb, not out 2  
Extras 62

Bowling. O. M. R. W.  
Hamilton 8 2 10 4  
Dixon 7 4 6 2  
Bird 7 3 1 20 2  
Witchell 8 2 10 2

Civil Service. W. Dixon, b Grimmett 18  
D. M. Goodall, c and b Grimmett 13  
M. D. Gossell, c Edwards 16  
R. C. Witchell, c Kharas, b Edwards 16  
B. W. Bradbury, b Graham 12  
B. E. O. Bird not out 7  
Extras 6

Total (for 7 wkt.) 202  
W. T. Elson and Pascall did not bat.

Bowling. O. M. R. W.  
Donnelly, 18 0 72 3  
Gray, 7 0 48 1  
Morgan, 10 1 57 2  
Pearce, 2 0 11 0  
Taylor, 4 0 4 1

H. K. C. C. T. E. Pearce, c Claxton, b Cobb 1  
H. E. Murid, b Cobb 6  
Capt. E. H. Gray, b Cobb 36  
Lt. Murray, b Pascall 3  
M. M. Mass, b Cobb 0  
Col. Moran, c Claxton, b Cobb 9  
R. Kennedy, b Pascall 14  
F. W. S. Evans, b Cobb 12  
H. H. Taylor, not out 0  
Extras 4

Total (for 4 wkt.) 76  
P. T. Lamble, J. C. Fletcher, T. McCormick, E. W. Hamilton, O. Woodman and Hon. Mr. C. Seven did not bat.

Bowling. O. M. R. W.  
Grimmett 12 3 33 2  
Graham 10 1 2 29 1  
Edwards 3 0 11 1  
Extras 6

Total (for 8 wkt.) 91  
F. Sutton and D. E. Donnelly did not bat.

Bowling. O. M. R. W.  
Pascall 11 1 47 2  
Cobb 14 4 33 6  
Skelton 0 7 0  
F. E. v. Chinese Recreation Club

This match, played at Causeway Bay on Saturday, was a great contest, the home team winning, the home team

## CAPT GUYNEMER.

Captured German Airmen Tell of Death of Famous French Flier.

Canadian Army Headquarters in France, Sept. 29.—A German airman, brought down wounded and taken prisoner last night, asserted that Guynemer, the famous French air fighter, was killed in battle with a German airplane. Guynemer was buried, the prisoner said, just behind the front line.

The capture of this German airman, who wore many decorations, came as the climax to a series of dramatic air duels caused by a German effort to stop effective Canadian gunfire directed by airplanes and observation balloons.

He darted out from a concealing haze just before sunset, firing at one of our balloons like a cowboy on a rampage shooting up a western town. The balloon caught fire and the observer jumped and came slowly to earth buoyed by his parachute. An airplane observer went up and the occupant, outlasted though he was by the last German single seater, attacked the flier. He was put out of action by a bullet just injured the mechanism of his plane and forced him to come down.

The German seemed for the moment to be unequal a victor in the duel, which was witnessed by thousands of men in our own camp below. As he turned to make off in an easterly direction, a British fighting plane came up from the south at an incredible speed and, wheeling above the German, opened fire. The German sought to maneuver for position, but before he could swing so that he could use his gun his plane was riddled and he was shot through both wrists. With splendid pluck he controlled his plane and came to earth without further injury.

## WHEN FOOD UPSETS YOU.

Food is as important to the sick person as medicine, more so in most cases. A badly chosen diet may retard recovery.

In health the natural appetite is the best guide to follow; in sickness the appetite is often fickle and depraved.

Proper food and a good tonic will keep most people in good health. Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people are the most popular tonic medicine in the world, harmless, non-alcoholic, and certain in their action, which is to build up the blood and to restore vitality to the run-down system. For growing girls who become thin and pale, for pale, tired women, for old people who fail in strength, Dr. Williams' pink pills are an ideal tonic.

To enable those who give these pills a trial to observe intelligent care in the diet, the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. will send on request free a diet book, "What to Eat and How to Eat." It is full of useful information, and whether you are well or ill, it is a good book to have. Send for a copy, addressing a post card to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Seochuan Road, Shanghai.

You will do well to begin Dr. Williams' pink pills to-day; any dealer can supply you, or send post free, 1 bottle for \$1.50, 6 for \$8, from the above address.

## WHY NOT WAKE UP FRESH &amp; FIT?

Pinkettes prevent morning headaches, dispel constipation, cure biliousness, Torpid Liver, purify the breath.

## PINKETTES

the dainty little gentle laxative, are obtained chemists, also post free, the pinkette, Madam C. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Seochuan Road, Shanghai.

# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1917.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### THE WESTERN FRONT.

Some of Saturday's Gains Given Up. London, November 11.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says that Saturday's battle, after the successor to the morning, developed during the afternoon into intense German artillery firing. The capture of Passchendaele had created a pronounced salient upon which the enemy concentrated a volume of raking, enfilading fire, while owing to restricted visibility, counter-battery work was much impeded. Hence there was a British and Canadian withdrawal during the afternoon from the advanced positions gained in the morning. After successfully dealing with the German counter-attack, we retain an important proportion of Saturday's gains, the net results providing quite a satisfactory success.

The German Version. London, November 11.

A German wireless official message states:—The English five times attacked the crater land between Poelcapelle and Passchendaele. They penetrated the centre but were thrown out with heavy losses.

British Organise Captured Ground. London, November 11.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed with loss a raid to the west of Lens. The organisation of the ground captured on Saturday continues. Aviation was restricted on Saturday, owing to the rain.

French Report Lively Artillery Dual. London, November 11.

A French communiqué says:—There is a pretty lively artillery struggle in Belgium, in the Papegoud sector, on the right bank of the Meuse, in the region of Hill 344 and at Bois-le-Blâme.

A Characteristic German Claim. London, November 11.

A German wireless official message states:—An English local attack to the north-west of Passchendaele sanguinarily collapsed.

### THE ITALIAN RETREAT.

A Stand made on the Lower Piave. London, November 11.

A German wireless official message states:—The Italians attacked, but were pressed back by our forces near Asiago. We have captured Belluno. The enemy has made a stand on the lower Piave.

Italians Take Prisoners. London, November 11.

An Italian official message advised posts at Gallio and Monte Beragni. We subsequently expelled him, taking one hundred prisoners. We captured an enemy vanguard at Tezze, in the Sugana Valley. We repulsed the enemy on the Vaidobbiadone heights, and crossed to the right bank of the Piave. We destroyed the Vidor bridge.

The Vidor Bridgehead Captured. London, November 11.

A German wireless message states:—We have captured the stubbornly defended bridgehead at Vidor.

### THE EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

British Advance Continues. London, November 11.

An East African official message states:—Between October 23 and November 8 the British, to the south-east of Mabanga drove the enemy to the east and captured 142 Germans and 140 Askaris. The enemy has evacuated Mgungura and is now retreating towards Lwala. Our advance continues in the Rakeledi Valley, where the enemy has abandoned material, including a naval four inch gun.

### THE BRITISH SUCCESSES IN EGYPT.

Another Encouraging Report. London, November 11.

An official message from Egypt says:—General Allenby's advance continued on Saturday on the left wing in the neighbourhood of Eddud, the ancient Ashdod. The enemy's rearguard has occupied a line along the northern spur of the Wedi Sakkarir. The Royal Flying Corps effectively checked Wedi Sakkarir's rearguard, rolling stock and the station buildings. One mounted troops on Friday captured five 5.5 howitzers, eight field guns and 719 prisoners. As the head of the British advance is in extent the list of booty is incomplete. We captured and recovered many prisoners yesterday on Thursday, one 120 mm gun, one 100 mm gun, machine gun and rifle are charged with the remains of artillery and other a large body of the enemy. They captured many guns, killing and wounding Austria gunners and taking one hundred prisoners.



## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph")

## YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

## THE WAR SITUATION.

The Need for Fresh Determination.

London, Nov. 10. The Guildhall Banquet was held to-night, four hundred guests assembling. The banquet was of most modest proportions, as regards food. Except for the turtle soup, the same meal could have been had anywhere for 3/8. The wine was in consonance. A bottle of Champagne was shared between half a dozen. The meal lasted forty minutes.

Lord Curzon, as a member of the War Cabinet, toasting the Allies said

it was only by the combined, concentrated, harmonious and unselfish

action of all the Allies that we could

obtain victory and world-peace. The

Allies now comprised seventeen

States, while an additional nine had broken off relations with the enemy. These peoples had been

drawn together, he would not say

to crush the German sovereign and

people, but to crush the spirit of

overweening military arrogance, the

material force in its most brutal,

crude, organised and scientific form

which animated them. He referred

to the day when the United States

troops marched through the streets

of London and the day when they

received their baptism of fire in

France as historic both in the annals

of the war and of the history of the

two peoples. Alluding to Russia and

Italy, he offered our respectful

sympathy in her hour of trial and

trusted Russia would still pierce the

sombre gloom momentarily hanging

over her. Italy's heart had not

been broken. She was now, with

superb self-control, bracing herself

to meet the invader. The presence

of M. Paineve and Mr. Lloyd George

in Italy was the best guarantee

of what the Alliance stood for.

The Allies have been fighting for

three years with one heart and one

mind. Shall not the future find

them more and more with one

strategy, one front? Out of all this

commotion may there not arise a

greater unity of direction and con-

trol, rendering the Alliance a more

effective instrument? (Cheers).

Replying to the toast of the Imperial Forces, Sir Eric Geddes declared

that on all questions of broad Naval

strategy there was complete agree-

ment between the Admiralty and the

Commanders of the great Navies

aboard. Submarinism had not been

defeated, but for the present it was

held, and would finally be defeated

(Cheers); but he did not wish to tell

the country into a sense of security

or complacency. On the contrary he

urged that there had been no mo-

ment in the war when there was

greater need for steadfastness, cour-

age, determination and solidarity.

Our losses in ships had been very

heavy and although being steadily

reduced, they were still heavy;

hence the great need for reduction

of imports, increased home produc-

tion and increased shipbuilding. The

sky was momentarily overcast. A

great storm was sweeping over the

Russian sky, a passing cloud was

obscuring the Italian sun, but the

cloud would pass. Moreover the

enemy was suffering from shortage

219.

## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph")

## THE WAR SITUATION.

of essential supplies, want and dis-  
integration. It was a significant  
fact that the enemy was constantly  
initiating peace talk. He had been  
accused of optimism as if optimism  
were a crime. "Picture to yourselves  
a fighting bulldog; his fangs fixed  
in his enemy's throat; body braced,  
tail wagging. Is he a pessimist?  
No, he is an optimist, born of deter-  
mination, confidence and courage.  
So it is with us." (Cheers). But we  
must provide for a long war and  
conserve our resources. If this were  
done a real peace might come more  
suddenly than we dared hope.

Lord Derby, who also replied,  
said the moral of the army was  
no higher than to-day.

Mr. Bonar Law, replying to the  
toast of the Ministry, and speaking  
of the temporary lowering clouds, said  
the future of Russia was a sealed book;  
but we did not need despair. No  
nation ever won or deserved freedom  
which was not prepared to fight for  
it and which was not ready to strain  
every nerve to drive out the invader.

Mr. Bonar Law proceeded to pay

a great tribute to the Dominions'

troops, to whom Englishmen never  
grudged praise; but the Germans  
alleged we had left all the hard  
fighting to the Dominion troops. None  
knew better than the Dominion soldiers  
that nothing that they had done  
had not been equalled by the deeds of  
their British comrades. (Cheers).

Mr. Bonar Law reviewed the  
general military situation and emphasised  
that Germany had secured com-  
plete control of the armies of her  
Allies. Such control did not exist  
and could not exist to the same  
extent among our Allies because we  
were a league of free peoples; but  
a step had just been taken which  
would make co-operation closer than  
it had ever been. To-day the Allied  
Military Staff of France, Britain and  
Italy had been created. (Cheers).

It would sit permanently to study  
military problems as a whole and  
as the result of its creation the  
whole front from the Channel to the  
Adriatic could in future be treated  
as one. The enemy's greatest advan-  
tage was that he could move on  
internal lines while we had to move  
not across a diameter but across a  
circumference. He refused to pre-  
pares regarding Italy, but he believed  
the Italians would be able to  
hold the enemy until aid came  
from her Western Allies. It is  
saying that Kerensky's troops have  
already sided with the revolting people.  
The appeal urges soldiers actively to  
resist Kerensky, who is a partisan  
of Kerensky; also the railway-men  
to stop the forces which Kerensky  
is sending to Petrograd.

## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph")

## THE ITALIAN RETREAT.

Rome, Nov. 9. General Diaz, Chief of the General Staff, has succeeded General Cadorna.

An Allied Conference at Rappallo  
has created a supreme political  
council of Allies for the whole Western  
Front, assisted by a permanent  
central military committee composed  
of General Foch, Sir Henry Wilson  
and General Cadorna.

London, Nov. 9. Reuter's correspondent at Italian Headquarters graphically describes  
the terrible plight of the fugitives,  
owing to the evacuation of the

Tirolimento refugees from Gamona  
causing a fresh flight from Pordenone to Triviso. There were babies  
asphyxiated in the crush and mothers  
suddenly became demeant.

Aeroplanes attacked the trains, which  
took refuge in tunnels, causing dense  
smoke clouds to swamp the packed  
open cars. Children collapsed and  
frenzied mothers were unable to re-  
suscitate them. Many officers and  
soldiers got through the enemy lines  
by strange stratagems. A Sicilian  
soldier arrived barefooted and ragged,  
having walked from Gorizia.

London, Nov. 9. Reuter's correspondent at Italian Headquarters, telegraphing yester-  
day, states that a dozen bridges over  
the Livenza River have been blown  
up by the Italians, in order to delay  
the enemy's advance. Meanwhile,  
the retreat has greatly shortened  
the fighting line, which is scarcely  
30 miles in length. This favours the  
concentration for defence.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

London, Nov. 9. The Petrograd Telegraph Agency states that the Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates of all  
Russia has practically unanimously  
made an appeal to the workmen,  
soldiers and peasants of Russia,  
which is to convey to Europe  
the soldiers of the Stars and  
Stripes could have brought across  
those of the Rising Sun.

It is not unusual to know the  
secrets of diplomacy to divine  
that the leading Allied States  
feared that they would have to  
pay too heavy a price for Eastern  
help. They have not  
realized that a species of victory  
of innumerable lives and immense  
sums of money would have largely  
compensated them for the  
granting of territory or the addition  
of prestige to our valiant  
ally. What, also? they have  
done is to apply to the tremendous  
tragedy of the world war, habits  
contracted by Governments—had  
old habits of half measures and  
temporising contracted by Governments  
formed on a Parliamentary basis.

Not a single responsible states-

man among the Allies has had  
the timely insight to urge a  
straightforward bid for Japan's  
intervention; while nobody of  
eminence in the political world  
has shown himself capable of  
wrenching from the Entente so  
calculated a measure.

GERMAN VICE-CHANCELLOR.

Amsterdam, Nov. 9. A Berlin official message states  
that the Kaiser has accepted Herr  
Hoffmeyer's resignation as Vice-  
Chancellor.

Policewoman Found Dead.

Having apparently been pri-  
soned by gas, Mrs. Carr, a widow,  
aged 37, employed as a police woman  
by the Great Eastern Railway Company,  
was found dead at her home in Ley-street, Ilford.

## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph")

## THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, Nov. 10. Reporting on aviation Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says: Low-flying machines on Thursday co-  
operated with the infantry in raids  
on the trenches. They fired many  
rounds at troops and machine guns.  
Numerous bombs were dropped on  
trenches and billets during the day,  
with good results. Unfavourable  
weather prevented night bombing.  
Fourteen machines were brought  
down and six driven down. Ten of  
ours are missing.

## JAPAN'S ARMY.

Italian Plea for Intervention in Europe.

The Russian debacle is the  
occasion of an important inspired  
appeal to-day. *Corriere della Sera* says the London Daily  
Chronicle's Milan correspondent,  
(writing on Sept. 9) for the intervention  
of the Japanese army.

It is well nigh incredible that  
the Entente Powers should actually  
be postponing supreme  
battles in order to await the  
arrival of troops of a great nation  
which started only a few  
months ago to transform its com-  
mercial population into soldiers,  
whereas the Entente Powers have  
been steadily decimating, during  
the past three years, the case of a  
strong, well equipped army,  
endowed with perhaps the most  
martial spirit on earth.

There will come a time, when  
this missed opportunity of Japan-  
ese and will be considered the  
worst error of the Allies. There  
are no insurmountable material  
difficulties, for the same ships  
which are to convey to Europe  
the soldiers of the Stars and  
Stripes could have brought across  
those of the Rising Sun.

It is not unusual to know the  
secrets of diplomacy to divine  
that the leading Allied States  
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tragedy of the world war, habits  
contracted by Governments—had  
old habits of half measures and  
temporising contracted by Governments  
formed on a Parliamentary basis.

NOTES.

MR. MONTAGU AT BOMBAY.

London, Nov. 9. Hon. E. S. Montagu has arrived  
at Bombay.

GERMAN VICE-CHANCELLOR.

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that the Kaiser has accepted Herr  
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## HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

SELLERS; SALES;

BUYERS; N. NOMINAL

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

H. K. &amp; S. Banks a. \$64

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons n. \$320

North Chinas b. 120

Unions n. \$300

Yangtze n. ex 73 \$205

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires b. \$181

H. K. Fires n. \$310

SHIPPING.

Duckles n. \$73

Steamboats n. \$191

Indos (Def.) n. \$113

Indos (Pref.) n. \$33

Shells n. 107/6

Ferries n. \$284

REFINERIES.

Sugars n. \$84

Malabons b. \$24

MINING.

Kailans n. 40/

Langkats b. 123

Raubs n. \$2,60

Tronohs n. 29/

Urals n. 30/

Oriental Cons. n. 28/

DOCKS, WHARVES,  
GODOWNS, &c.

H. K. Wharves sa. \$36

Kowloon Docks n. \$117

SMOKED EVERYWHERE BY  
(NEARLY) EVERYBODY.

No. 7. Motoring.

"THE MIXTURE OF  
MATCHLESS MERIT."

# "GARRICK MIXTURE"

Lambert & Butler,  
England.



THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE  
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

## BOOKS FOR AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

### Big Scheme to Raise Funds.

The campaign of the Library War Council to raise \$1,000,000 to provide libraries for American soldiers and sailors began on September 24. Every city and town in the United States has been organised to raise the money.

President Wilson made a substantial cash donation and at the same time autographed a number of book plates to be placed in the books purchased with his contribution. The Library War Council, of which Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip is chairman, has met in New York and formulated final plans.

After the \$1,000,000 has been subscribed, work will start on the library buildings as soon as is practicable. Every camp and cantonment will be provided with a library 40 by 120 feet.

Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank, chairman of the Library War Council, has issued a statement, in which he calls the campaign to raise money for books for soldiers and sailors a practical and worthy one.

"Three-quarters of a million men are assembling at the thirty-two cantonments in different parts of the country, arranged for the training of our Nation's Army," said Mr. Vanderlip. "There are other thousands of men who are already encamped somewhere in France, and still other thousands form our sea forces."

"The Secretary of War, some weeks ago, recognised the importance of providing suitable and abundant reading matter for these men, and appointed the Library War Council. It was determined by this Council that \$1,000,000 was the minimum amount sufficient to equip camp libraries and to purchase the books and periodicals needed during the first year of the war. This week is set aside for the people of the United States to respond to the appeal for \$1,000,000, which the Library

"At least one-fourth of this sum must be contributed by the men and women of Greater New York during this week, and I am very sure that it will be. No one who has ever been away from home among strangers, can fail to realise the great comfort of a good book. There are times when a book in both meat and drink to the body as well as to the mind, and never was this more true than will be the case with our young men who have gone forth from their homes to wage America's fight. It is essential to their well-being that they be afforded in their long and lonely hours, the mental relaxation and stimulus to be gotten from carefully chosen books of a wide variety and suitable and recent periodicals.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 21st  
November, 1917.

commencing at 11 a.m.  
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell  
Street.

(For account of the concerned).

A Large Quantity of Electrical  
Goods,  
comprising—

6000 Tungsten Lamps (5-50.  
c.p.)

40 Desk Fans.

9 Ceiling Fans.

Also

Silk Flexible, cord, Lead fuse and dynamo wire, strip fuses, porcelain cleats and insulators, button insulators, lamp holders and lamp locking rings, porcelain pushes, plugs and sockets, table lamps, brackets and fittings, meter boards, gauge, screws, fuse bodies, gauge rings and cartridges, arc lamps, hand lamps, bulkhead fittings, globes, enamelled and glass shades, etc., etc.

On view from Monday the 19th Inst.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

## NOTICES.

**MASAGE.**  
MR. HONDA,  
Trained male Masseur.  
Formerly of Tokyo Military Hospital.  
WILL VISIT PATIENTS' RESIDENCES  
IF PREFERRED.  
NO. 218 QUEEN'S ROAD, EAST.

## ASAHI BEER.



Mitsui & Co., Ltd.

## POST OFFICE.

On and after the 1st October, 1917, the rate of postage on letters from Hongkong to Pekin, Chia Chuan, and Whampoa will be 4 pence for each ounce or fraction thereof.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunnan and Mengtse and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:—

Parcel not over 1 lb. ... 90 cents  
" " 1 lb. ... 1.10 " " 1.20 "

" " 2 lbs. ... 2.70 "

" " 3 lbs. ... 4.30 "

" " 4 lbs. ... 5.90 "

" " 5 lbs. ... 7.50 "

" " 6 lbs. ... 9.10 "

" " 7 lbs. ... 10.70 "

" " 8 lbs. ... 12.30 "

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